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B. W. KILGORE, DIRECTOR
RALEIGH

)GING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

YOUNG FOLKS EDITION

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LIVESTOCK JUDGING FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Every farm boy and girl should be taught the art of judging selecting livestock, and it is needless to say that if the subject is prop presented they will enjoy so doing. Animate objects naturally appe them, and they should be given the opportunity of at least securing fundamentals of selecting animals which will be profitable on the bl at the pail or in the show ring.

Realizing that many farm boys and girls do not have an opportu to secure these fundamental facts, this circular has been arrange order that they may make a preliminary study of the subject. If are desirous then of going further into the details with a view of bec ing more than amateur judges they will have secured a foundation wh will be invaluable in so doing.

Further study of this subject may be made through books and var periodicals dealing with the subject. The aim of this circular i furnish a foundation on which readers may build if they are desirou producing and finishing farm animals which are a recognized sou not only of profit, but much pleasure on every farm where they properly grown and marketed.

R. S. Curtis,
Animal Industry Divisio

JUDGING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

JUDGING HORSES

By Earl H. Hostetler and David Gray

In judging horses, whether it be from a breeding or market standpoint, the points to be considered are quite similar. The market classes of horses involve many different and dissimilar types, of which the heavy draft type will be the one type considered in the following discussion.

Undoubtless the most important factor affecting the sale-value of a market horse is soundness; that is, the animal should be free from any condition, disease or injury which now does or may later detract from his value or, as in many cases, interfere with his natural usefulness. A blemish on the other hand is usually some minor injury that may detract from his looks or sale, but does not to any extent make the animal less useful to the average buyer. Space in this bulletin prohibits the discussion of the many different blemishes and unsoundnesses that may be found, and if there is any doubt as to the soundness of the horse, an examination by some competent veterinarian is to be recommended.

Aside from soundness, other points to be considered in judging heavy draft horses are size, weight, conformation, age, quality, condition, action, disposition, color, and education. To these qualifications must be added in case of purebred breeding animals sex and breed character.

Size and weight are of great importance in the heavy draft type, as these factors give the animal greater adhesion to the ground in starting a load, and also tend to displace an equal poundage of the load.

The conformation or form of the draft horse should be massive and symmetrical, indicative of power, balance, constitution and great capacity. These items will be discussed on the score card.

Age is essential, as the very young or very old horse is not so salable as the one in his prime. For ordinary market demands, those animals from five to nine years are the most saleable.

Quality may be described as the possession of excellence, and is denoted by smooth, dense bone, silky hair and mellow skin. The eyes should be bright and the head refined; the lips firm and thin; ears rather small and carried alertly; the mane and tail soft and wavy. Quality is usually associated with other good features that the animal may possess.

Condition refers to the amount of flesh the animal is carrying. Condition always improves conformation and is a prime essential in selling the animal. A sound, fat horse will always outsell a sound thin one.

Action is very important, in that it enables the horse to use his great weight and strength to the best advantage. A good springy walk, with good length of stride and a smooth "line trot," keeping the hocks close together, are desirable in the drafter.

Disposition is important in that the nervous or vicious anim usually not wanted for any purpose. The draft horse should poss good, willing, though kind disposition. This is especially true of h wanted for the city trade.

Education might well be considered along with disposition. The broken good dispositioned horse is the animal demanding the top p

Color is chiefly involved when it comes to mating teams. Grey popular color for the city drafter, although any solid color is desirable than a broken color. Too much white is not desired.

In judging the breeding animals of the draft breeds, conside attention must necessarily be placed on the possession of both breed sex character. The animal of pure breeding should be possessed o characters of his breed, and should show no character that is forei his blood lines.

The possession of sex character is very important in the bree animal, as weakness in this respect will be reproduced in the offsp The mare that is masculine about the head and neck will in many be found to be a "shy breeder," and the colts, if she produces any, w many cases be possessed of the same undesirable feature. The sta which does not show abundant masculinity about the head and quarters, and which is not well developed sexually, will in many produce masculine daughters and feminine sons. In most cases possession of an abundance of sex character may be regarded as an cation of breeding ability.

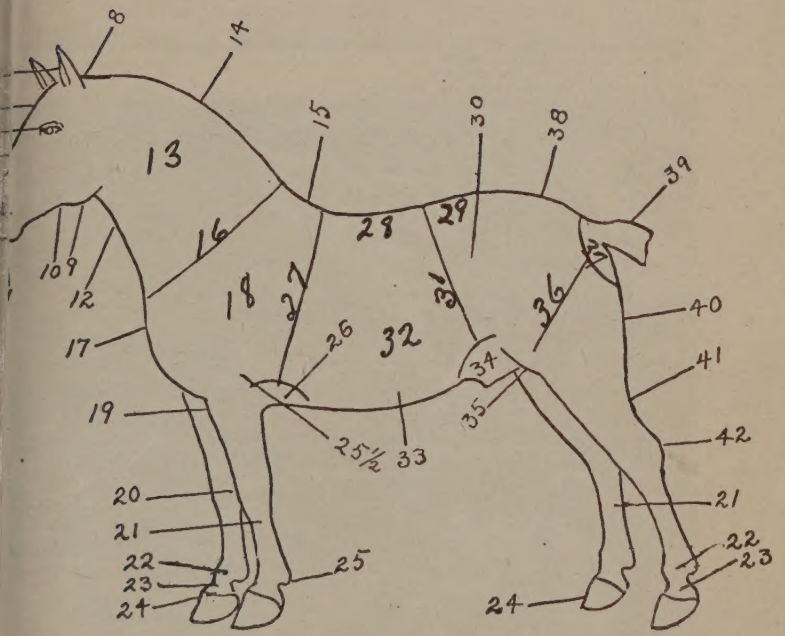


FIG. 1.—Showing Location of Parts of Draft Horse

KEY TO OUTLINE

12. Windpipe
13. Neck
14. Crest
15. Withers
16. Shoulder bed
17. Breast
18. Shoulder
19. Forearm
20. Knees
21. Canons
22. Fetlock joints
23. Pasterns
24. Feet
25. Feather
25½. Elbow
26. Fore flank
27. Heartgirth
28. Back
29. Loin
30. Hip bone
31. Coupling
32. Ribs
33. Belly or underline
34. Hind flank
35. Stifle
36. Thigh
37. Buttocks
38. Croup
39. Tail
40. Quarters
41. Gaskin or lower thigh
42. Hocks

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAFT HORSE

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

The form of a draft horse is low set, broad, massive, deep, compact, symmetrica stylish. His back is short and his under-line is long.

Draft horses must weigh at least 1,600 pounds, and estimating prices for horses on v every 100 pounds over 1,500 pounds adds $25 to the horse's value.

Some men like a horse with a little more length of leg than others, because of the st can take.

Most men not only want horses of good size and weight, but also horses that show and style.

WEIGHT:

This is very essential, for the more weight the more adhesion he has to the ground. Weight has two possible values:
1. More adhesion to the ground.
2. As a rule, heavier horses are stronger.

SCORE CARD FOR DRAFT HORSES

GENERAL APPEARANCE:
- Weight—1500 pounds or over, age considered
- Conformation—massive, short back, deep body, long, straight rump, whole form bloc and strong, possessing symmetry of form
- Quality—smooth hard bone, hoofs dense and waxy, hair silky and abundant, sk mellow
- Temperament—alert, but kind good disposition

HEAD AND NECK:
- Head—lean, medium size, refined
- Muzzle—fine, nostrils large, lips fine, firmly carried
- Eyes—bright, clear, good sized, lids fine
- Forehead—broad, full
- Ears—medium sized, carried alertly
- Neck—medium sized, throat fine and neatly attached at head, windpipe large

FOREQUARTERS:
- Shoulders—sloping smooth and blending into the back
- Arm—short, strong
- Forearm—good length, heavily muscled, wide
- Knees—wide, clean cut, straight, very strong
- Canons—short, bone heavy and clean, tendons strong and distinct, set back
- Fetlocks—wide, straight and strong
- Pasterns—clean, 45 per cent slope, strong
- Feet—large, even size, horn dense, bars strong, frog elastic, hoof heads clean, he wide
- Legs—a plumbline in front of leg from point of shoulder should bisect the leg fr shoulder to ground

BODY:
- Chest—deep and wide, heartgirth large
- Ribs—long, close, widely sprung from back
- Back—straight, short, broad, deep muscles
- Loin—short, wide, thick and strong
- Underline—strong coupled, flank low

HINDQUARTERS:
- Hips—wide and full, smooth
- Croup—good length, straight, well muscled
- Tail—attached high, well carried
- Thighs—muscular, deep
- Quarters—deep, heavily muscled
- Gaskins—wide, strong and deep
- Hocks—clean, wide, straight, strong
- Canons—short, wide, flat and strong
- Fetlocks—wide, straight and strong
- Pasterns—strong, clean, 50 per cent slope
- Feet—large, even size, horn dense, dark color, bars strong, frog large and elast heel wide and strong
- Legs—a line dropped from the point of buttock should bisect leg, hock, cannon a fetlock and heel

ACTION:
- Walk—smooth, well-balanced, stride good length
- Trot—smooth and rolling, hocks carried well under and close together. Good flexi of both knee and hock at walk and trot

Total

CLYDESDALE HORSE

Clydesdale horse is a native of Scotland and gets its name from yde River. The color is usually bay or brown with white mark- The prime essentials of the breed are weight, with an abundance of y and action. The form is massive, but rather inclined to be y more rangy than the Percheron. An outstanding feature of the is the feather or long hair on the rear of the canons. The head g and large with, in many cases, a slight roman nose; the ears are

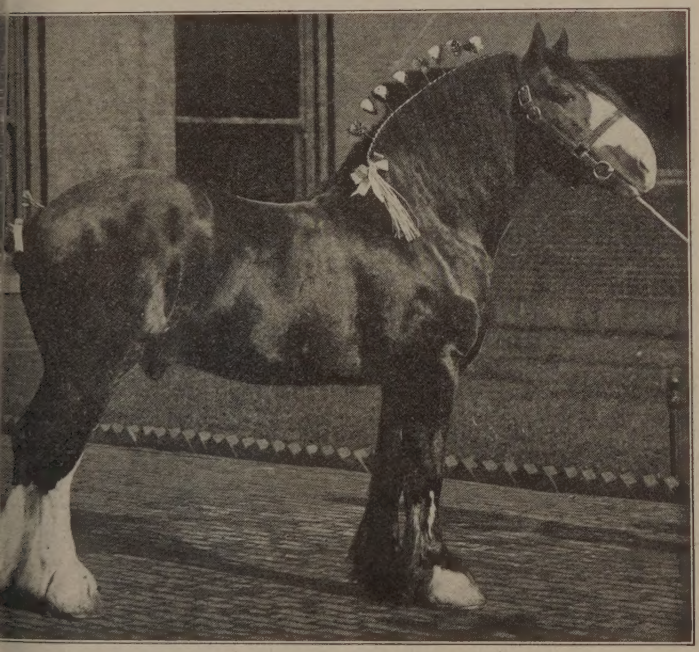


FIG. 2.—Clydesdale

and refined. The neck is heavily muscled and the shoulders slope thly into the back. The body is trim in appearance and rounded; croup is long and deeply muscled with the tail attached high. The are of great substance and excellent quality of bone, the feather long silky. The coat is rather heavier than the other breeds and is of a quality and rich luster. The action of the breed is remarkable, with , smooth, snappy action of the knee and the hocks. The Clydesdale very popular draft breed, especially in the cooler states and Canada.

PERCHERON HORSE

The Percheron, or French breed of draft horses, gets its name
the county of La Perche, France. The present huge draft animal
been developed from an old breed of active horses of considerably
weight and more agility than the popular type. The modern Perch
horse is short-legged and massive in conformation, and horses of
breed weighing a ton or more are not at all uncommon. The head is
and intelligent in appearance; the neck powerful and crested; the

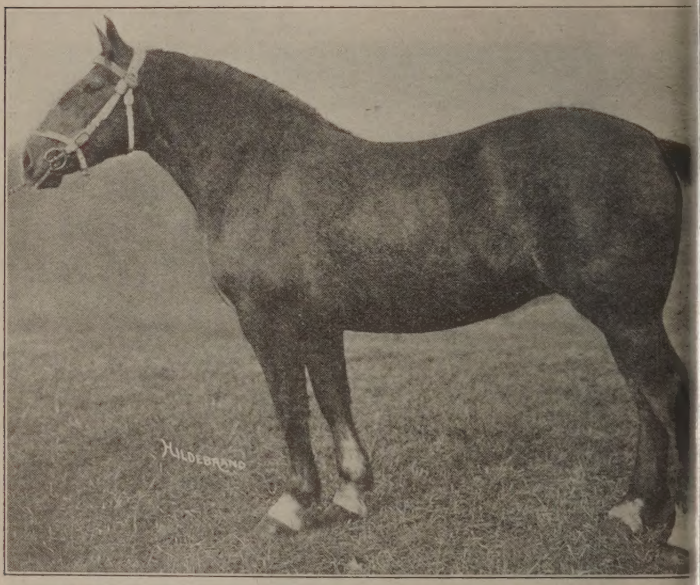


Fig. 3.—Percheron

short and deeply muscled; body deep and wide; the rump long an
hindquarters powerful, with the muscling extending well down
toward the hocks. The legs are rather short and very strong, an
feather light, with hoofs large. The breed possesses an abundan
quality and action. The temperament is usually ideal. Any color
exist, but gray and black are the most popular. The breed enjoys
popularity, both on the farm as well as for the city draft horse t

LIGHT BREEDS OF HORSES

The breeds of light horses practically all come from the same so
They are descendants of certain strains of Arabian stallions, crosse
the better types of English racing mares.

e development of the public race course in England has done much prove the conformation and the stamina of the popular types of our ican breeds of light horses, which are the Standardbred, and the ican or Kentucky saddle horse. Our present types of horses of oove breeds are descendants of certain outstanding individuals im- d to America before the revolution. Of these famous sires the "Messenger," a thoroughbred, was perhaps the most noteworthy. e development of the breeds and strains of light-weight horses has accomplished to fill the needs of both utility and sport. The Stand- ed breed is composed of the trotters and pacers, while the Thor- oreds are the runners. The American saddle horses are of both - and five-gaited classes.

tyle, speed, stamina, beauty and conformation, as well as an abund- of quality, are all requirements of the present popular types of our rican light-weight horses.

SCORE CARD FOR LIGHT HORSES

	Points
RAL APPEARANCE:	
Weight—age considered	1
Height—age considered	1
Form—symmetrical, smooth, stylish, bright eye	4
Quality—fine tendons, clean bone, skin mellow, hair silky	4
Action—walk long stride, springy, smooth, trot naturally rapid, smooth and straight, no friction at any point	15
Temperament—active and alert but kind, disposition good	3
D AND NECK:	
Head—small, lean, refined, straight, clean	1
Muzzle—neat, refined, nostrils large, lips firm and neat	1
Eyes—bright, full, clear, large	2
Forehead—broad, full	2
Ears—medium sized, pointed and fine	1
Lower jaw—strong, clean	1
Neck—well muscled, throat clean, windpipe large	2
EQUARTERS:	
Shoulders—long, sloping, smooth, blending into back	3
Arm—short, strong muscled, thrown back	1
Forearm—long, wide and clean	2
Knees—straight, wide, deep, clean, strong	2
Canons—short, clean, fine, wide, tendons clearly defined and set back	2
Fetlocks—wide, straight, clean, strong	1
Pasterns—moderate length, sloping, clean	3
Feet—medium sized, even, round, horn dense, frog of good size and elastic, heels wide and strong	6
Y:	
Withers—high, extended smoothly into back	1
Chest—deep, wide, heartgirth large	2
Ribs—deep, well sprung, close	2
Back—broad, short, muscular	2
Loin—short, wide, thickly covered	2
Underline—long, low, strong coupling	1
DQUARTERS:	
Hips—smooth, wide and level	2
Croup—long, wide, muscular, straight	2
Tail—long, attached high	2
Thighs—deep, broad, strong	3
Quarters—deep, muscular	1
Stifles—strong, clean	2
Gaskins—deep, wide, muscular	3
Hocks—flat, strong, clean and well supported	7
Canons—short, strong, clean, bone dense, tendons strong, set back and well defined	2
Fetlocks—wide, straight, strong, clean	1
Pasterns—long, sloping, spring and clean	3
Feet—medium size, round, horn dense, heels wide, frog of good size, mellow and elastic	4
Total	100

MULES

The mule is a hybrid, and like many hybrids is sterile. The m
the product of the mare when mated to the jackass. The cross v
results from mating a stallion to a jennet, or she ass, is known
hinney and is also a hybrid, but is not as satisfactory for a work a
as the mule. The mule inherits from the sire the rather large hea
ear, and the draft qualities from the dam. On account of the slu
temperament of the sire, it is thought by mule breeders that the best
of mule mare should be one with a strong dash of trotting blood.

Fig. 4.—Farm Mules

are several classes of the mules, the heavy draft type of mule deman
the best prices. In general the draft mule resembles the draft horse
considerable degree, though not of such size and weight. Very
factory mules weigh upwards of 1,200 pounds. Almost any color o
in mules, but the solid colors are preferable. In general mules are
hardy than horses, standing bad management, heat and cold with
distress than horses. They are especially useful in the hot states o
South because of this quality.

SCORE CARD FOR MULES

	Points
AL APPEARANCE:	
ght—1200 pounds up, age considered	2
ght—fourteen hands up, age considered	2
m—smooth, well balanced	4
lity—skin mellow, bones clean, hair smooth	4
perament—active, good disposition	4
AND NECK:	
d—large, symmetrical	1
zzle—refined, nostrils large, lips even	1
s—bright, full and clear	1
ehead—full and wide	1
s—large and tapering, carried up	1
k—well muscled, windpipe large	1
UARTERS.	
ulders—long, sloping smooth into back	2
ns—short, well muscled, thrown back	1
rearms—long, strong muscled, wide	2
ees—wide, strong, good sized	1
nons—ample size, short, clean and strong	3
locks—wide, straight, strong	1
sterns—45 per cent slope, clean, strong	3
et—large, horn dense and waxy, frog elastic with broad heels	8
:	
est—deep and wide, heartgirth large	1
os—long, set close and widely sprung from back	2
ck—strong, wide, rather short	2
in—short, wide, thick	2
derline—flank low, coupling strong	1
QUARTERS:	
ps—wide and smooth, muscular	1
oup—good length, muscular, wide	3
il—long, attached high, good switch	1
highs—long, deep, well muscled	2
uarters—heavily muscled and deep	2
skin—wide, thick	2
ocks—wide, clean, strong	6
nons—strong, clean, tendons clean	3
tlocks—wide, strong	1
sterns—clean, strong, 50 per cent slope to hoof	4
eet—good sized, clean, horn dense and waxy, frog elastic and heels wide	4
ON:	
nooth walk, stride long and easy, trot straight and true	20
Total	100

JUDGING BEEF CATTLE

By R. S. Curtis and F. M. Haig

INTRODUCTION

The successful judging of beef cattle requires much training and stant practice. A proficient judge must thoroughly understand wh meant by beef type, and also have a clear knowledge of the relative v of the different parts of the animal, as set forth on the score card otherwise emphasized in comparative judging.

Experience has shown that it requires an animal with certain l characteristics to stamp it as one capable of converting feed into f An animal having this characteristic conformation is said to po beef type.

In learning the relative value of the parts of the beef animal, it r be remembered that the most important parts are given more point the score card than those of lesser importance. Therefore, in the s tion or judging of a beef-type animal look first for the parts given most points, the following score card being for the block or fat s

SCORE CARD FOR BEEF CATTLE

	Fat
GENERAL APPEARANCE (40 Points):	F
Weight—score according to age	
Form—straight topline and underline, deep, broad, low set, stylish	
Quality—firm handling, hair fine, pliable skin, dense bone, even fleshed	
Condition—deep, even covering of firm flesh, especially in regions of valuable cuts	
BODY (32 Points):	
Back—broad, straight, smooth, even	
Loin—thick, broad	
Ribs—long, arched, thickly fleshed	
Chest—full, deep, wide, girth large, crops full	
Flank—full, even with underline	
HINDQUARTERS (13 Points):	
Thighs—full, deep, wide	
Rump—long, wide, even tail, head smooth, not patchy	
Twist -deep, plump	
Hips—smoothly covered, distance apart in proportion with other parts	
Legs—straight, short, shank fine, smooth	
Purse—full, indicating fleshiness	
Pin-bones—not prominent, far apart	
FOREQUARTERS (8 Points):	
Shoulder—covered with flesh, compact on top, smooth	
Shoulder vein—full	
Legs—straight, short, arm full, shank fine, smooth	
Brisket—advanced, breast wide	
Dewlap—skin not too loose and drooping	
HEAD AND NECK (7 Points):	
Neck—thick, short, throat clean	
Muzzle—broad, mouth large, jaw wide, nostrils large	
Eyes—large, clear, placid	
Face—short, quiet expression	
Forehead—broad, full	
Ears—medium size, fine texture	
Total	

FIG. 5.—Location of Parts of Beef Animal

1. Muzzle
2. Face
3. Eye
4. Forehead
5. Ear
6. Neck
7. Crest
8. Jaw
9. Throat
10. Shoulder vein
11. Shoulders
12. Dewlap
13. Brisket
14. Arm
15. Knee
16. Shank
17. Fore flank
18. Heartgirth
19. Crops
20. Back
21. Loins
22. Ribs or side
23. Belly or underline
24. Rear flank
25. Cod or purse
26. Rump
27. Tail-head
28. Pin-bones
29. Thigh
30. Twist (between legs)
31. Hocks
32. Switch
33. Poll
34. Dew claws
35. Foot
36. Sheath

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Weight—From the standpoint of the breeder weight for age is v
important. One of the important requisites of a beef animal is t
they show inclination to develop rapidly and mature at an early
Size and weight in the beef animal vary according to age, sex, breed,
fatness. However, disregarding breed differences, the following figu
represent fair standards of weight at the different ages for well fatte
steers:

At birth	70 pounds
6 months	450 pounds
12 months	850 pounds
18 months	1,100 pounds
24 months	1,300 pounds
30 months	1,475 pounds
36 months	1,600 pounds

Form—When correct in form the beef animal presents a mass
blocky and low-set appearance from every angle of view. As vie
from the side the top and bottom lines of the body extend parallel, t
giving the body a rectangular shape. It is important that the l
animal be blocky, although it should have good length from shoulde
hip bone, with a deep body and legs that are short and placed squa
under the body. An animal having too much length and otherwise
of proportion is spoken of as "rangy," while one under which ther
too much daylight is said to be "leggy."

Quality—Quality in the beef animal is shown in bone, horn, s
hair and ears. A coarse bone with large joints and the presence of v
heavy horns are indications of inferior quality. Large coarse e
covered with long wiry hair are also a sign of lack of quality.
most important evidence of quality is shown by the hair and hide.
hide should always be soft and pliable, while the hair should be fine
silky. A very thin hide on the beef animal is undesirable, as it is usu
associated with lack of vigor and gaining propensities.

Condition—Condition in the beef animal is measured by the thick
and evenness of fleshing. The flesh of an animal in good condition
a mellow, yet firm and springy feel. It should not feel hard, neit
should it be soft and flabby. In examining the animal for conditio
thickness of flesh it is well to place the hand over the shoulder bla
and then along the back and over the ribs and shoulders. The
tongue-root and hindflank should be examined for fulness in determin
condition. At these points the fat tends to accumulate in the finish
process and are thus good indications of the degree of fatness in
animal.

In judging beef cattle it is necessary to take into consideration t
fat steers and breeding stock are judged differently. In breeding st
the main additional points emphasized are breed type, sex characteris

nstitution. In the fat steer stress should be laid on condition and d smoothness throughout the animal. For this reason a score card e fat steer and also one for breeding stock is given, the latter ing.

SCORE CARD FOR BEEF CATTLE

Breeding

	Points
TAL APPEARANCE (42 Points):	
ight—score according to age	8
rm—straight top and underline, deep, broad, low set, compact, symmetrical	8
ality—hair fine, bone strong, not coarse, skin pliable, mellow, even covering of rm flesh, free from rolls, features refined, not delicate, stylish	8
nstitution—heart-girth wide and deep, chest capacious, brisket well developed, lanks deep, bone strong, nostrils and muzzle large	8
ndition—thrifty, well fleshed but not excessively fat, deep covering of flesh	4
eed type—characteristic of breed	4
sposition—quiet, docile	2
(26 Points):	
ck—broad, straight, thickly and evenly fleshed	8
in—broad, deep, heavily fleshed	6
bs—long, arched, thickly fleshed	5
est—wide and deep	5
ank—full, even with underline	2
QUARTERS (16 Points):	
ighs—full, fleshed well down to hock	4
mp—long, level, wide, tailhead smooth, not patchy	4
ps—smoothly covered, width in proportion to other parts	3
vist—low, full, indicating fleshiness	2
gs—straight, short, squarely placed, bones smooth, showing quality	2
n-bones—not prominent, width in proportion with other parts	1
QUARTERS (9 Points):	
oulder—evenly covered with flesh, compact	4
gs—straight, short, squarely placed, bones smooth, strong, showing quality	2
oulder vein—full, smooth	1
risket—well developed, breast wide	1
ewlap—even, skin not loose or drooping	1
AND NECK (7 Points):	
eck—short, thick, throat clean	2
ars—medium size, texture fine	1
orehead—broad and full	1
ace—short, expressive	1
yes—large, clear, placid	1
uzzle—mouth and nostrils large, lips thin and even	1
Total	100

HOW TO JUDGE THE ANIMAL

efore handling an animal it is always well to note the general ap- ance from a distance of about ten or fifteen feet. At this distance should observe straightness of top and bottom lines, length and depth ody, levelness of rump and tailhead, and depth of quarters. Then animal should be examined at closer range, and handled to determine quality and condition. After thoroughly considering these im- tant points it is then necessary to examine the animal for points of importance on the score card, always comparing the animal with the al form represented by the score card.

he Comparative Method of Judging Beef Cattle—Two or more mals may be judged by comparing the parts of one animal with the responding parts of the other, always keeping in mind the ideal form ed for by the score card. This is the method generally used by the

judges in the show ring. The beginner, however, should practice w the score card until the relative value of the parts given on it are p manently impressed on his mind. He is then prepared to start judgi beef animals by the comparative method of judging.

Breed Type—By breed type is meant that the animal should h the peculiar characteristics of the breed to which it belongs. The co of the Hereford is one illustration of what is meant by breed type. T Hereford color is distinctive, being a deep rich red, with white he breast, belly, crest, switch and legs below the knee and hock. Ot characteristics which show breed type are size and shape of hor length of hair, and other characteristics peculiar to the breed in questi

Sex Characteristics—Many breeding animals do not show suffici sex characteristics to stamp them as highly prepotent individuals. bull should show masculinity by having a well developed crest, should and neck. The cow, however, should exhibit a more feminine appe ance, especially about the head and neck. A judge must use his o discretion in determining this point in judging beef animals. Th points are very important, however, and should not be overlooked.

Constitution—Constitution really means health or vigor, and if t is kept in mind it can readily be seen why it is so very important th breeding stock should show great constitutional development. Consti tion is measured by the depth and width of the heart-girth, by the ey muzzle and nostrils, all of which should be large and well develop Although a fat steer should have good constitution, it is absolut necessary that breeding stock be selected from animals with deep, w chests, great development of heart-girth, and with large, bright e and a large muzzle and nostrils.

BREEDS

Shorthorns

The Shorthorn is the largest of the beef breeds, and ranks well popularity throughout the United States. In color this breed may pure red, red and white, pure white or roan, the latter being a co mingling of red and white hairs without forming a solid color. T horns are comparatively short and preferably curve forward with bending inward or slightly upward.

The Shorthorn is characterized by superior hindquarter developm to any other breed. They show great length of body with straight t and body lines. They are sometimes criticised for lack of developm in heart-girth and for being too "leggy and patchy." Mature bu should weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds, and mature cows from 1,400 1,500 pounds. The breed is widely distributed throughout the Uni States and foreign countries where cattle breeding is followed. T Polled Durham or Polled Shorthorn is an offspring of the Shortho breed with essentially the same characteristics, except the absence horns.

FIG. 6.—Beef Shorthorn

FIG. 7.—Milking Shorthorn

Herefords

In numbers the Hereford ranks next to the Shorthorn in the Uni States. Their body color is of a deep rich red, with white head, bre belly, crest, switch and legs below the knee and hock. Due to the ea maturity of the Hereford, it is well adapted for baby beef producti As a breed, the Hereford is noted for its thriftiness and ability to ru on the range. This quality, together with their constitutional vigor, won for them great favor among the western range men. It is true t

Fig. 8.—Hereford

many individuals lack development in the hindquarters, but not nea so much as was formerly the case. The Polled Hereford originated fr the Hereford breed, the double-standard Polled Hereford represent pure-blood lines. The single standard is an extraction in part only fr the horned Hereford. The type compares favorably with the hor Hereford. The Hereford breed has been a pioneer on the range wh rustling qualities were desired.

Aberdeen-Angus

The color of the Aberdeen-Angus is black. A black cod is prefer in the bull, but white udders with cows are not objectionable. The b is not so square of form as that of the Shorthorn and Hereford, wh is a breed characteristic, it being more cylindrical in shape. T maturing qualities rank high, and the Aberdeen-Angus is noted

ess of flesh, straight top lines, and a high dressing percentage. ight the breed compares favorably with the Shorthorn and Here- although they are not generally quite so heavy.

FIG. 9.—Aberdeen-Angus

he Aberdeen-Angus is a favorite on the block because of the high ing percentage and comparatively small percentage of waste other- This has helped to popularize the breed where thick, well marbled are desired, which is usually the case with all butchers who cater to gh-class trade. The center of distribution of this breed is in the dle west.

DAIRY CATTLE

By J. A. Arey and R. H. Ruffner

Although the dairy cow is not found in large numbers on the No Carolina farm, she is rapidly growing in popularity. There are n 290,223 dairy cows in the State. The value of dairy products for 1 is conservatively estimated at twenty-five millions, and the demand them is rapidly developing in every part of the State.

The importance of milk as a food and the great need of manure maintain soil fertility will always make the dairy cow an import factor in North Carolina agriculture.

JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE

The most accurate method of judging dairy cattle is by their reco of production derived by the use of the Babcock Test and milk sca However, the number of cows that have been tested is small, and m cows must be judged by their conformation.

Fig. 10.—A Good Dairy Type with Large Capacity of Barrel and Good Udder Developmen

It has been determined that there is a close relation between t general appearance and conformation of the dairy cow and her ability produce milk and butter fat. This type or form of the dairy cow, in

in milk production, is largely acquired. The cow in her undomesti- state gave only enough milk to nourish her young, but by careful con, breeding, and feeding she has been developed into a highly zed living machine, whose chief function is that of milk produc- This acquired conformation has been fixed by selection and breed- until it is transmitted with a marked degree of certainty, and is the guide we have to follow in selecting dairy cows when records of duction are not obtainable. Dairy conformation is clearly brought Figs. 10 and 11.

FIG. 11.—Unprofitable Type with Lack of Capacity Throughout

DAIRY TYPE

here is a striking contrast in conformation between the dairy and cow. This is natural and easily understood when the function of wo animals is considered. The mission of the dairy cow is to take quantities of roughage and grain and convert them into milk with- laying on any excess body flesh; while in the beef cow feed is con- d into flesh, resulting in a daily increase in body weight. A side of the dairy cow presents an angular, wedge-shaped body, thin in , with slender neck, joined to the shoulders rather abruptly, sharp ss withers, straight back, incurving thighs, and large udder develop- t; while the beef cow has a square, blocky appearance, with thick , gradually blending into the shoulders, broad across withers, ight back with thighs broad, straight, and well let down to the hocks. contrast is more clearly brought out in Figs. 12 and 13.

Fig. 12.—Side View of Dairy Cow

Fig. 13.—Side View of Beef Animal

n aid to beginners in making a systematic examination of an
and to prevent any points from being overlooked, the score card
in judging. On the score card the different points of the animal
sified, giving each a credit in proportion to its importance as a
The system followed in the score card is to first consider the
form and quality of the animal, then begin with the head and
over the entire body, considering every part.

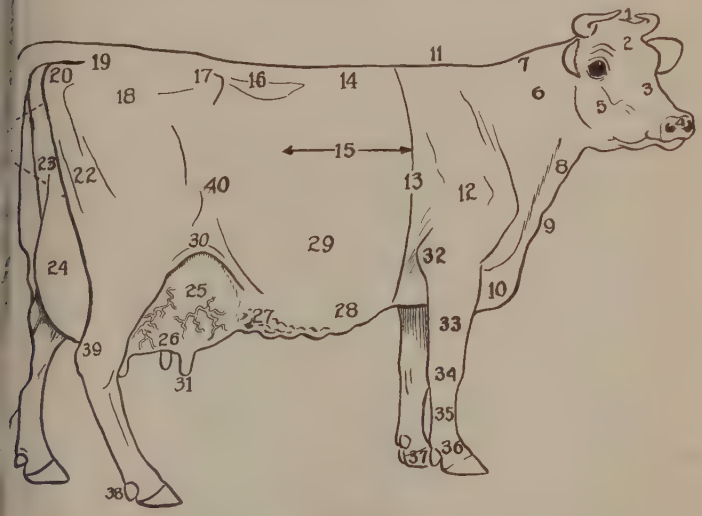


FIG. 14.—Parts of Dairy Animal

1. Poll
2. Forehead
3. Face
4. Nostril
5. Jaw
6. Neck
7. Crest of neck
8. Throat
9. Dewlap
10. Brisket
11. Withers
12. Shoulder
13. Heartgirth
14. Back
15. Ribs
16. Loin
17. Hip bone
18. Thurls
19. Tail setting
20. Pin-bones
21. Escutcheon
22. Thigh
23. Rear attachment of udder
24. Rear udder
25. Fore udder
26. Width between teats
27. Milk veins
28. Milk wells
29. Barrel
30. Flank
31. Teats
32. Elbow
33. Forearm
34. Knee
35. Shank
36. Ankle
37. Hoof
38. Fetlock
39. Hock
40. Stifle

SCORE CARD FOR DAIRY COWS

	P
GENERAL FORM (9 Points):	
Wedge-shaped, when viewed from side, top and front	
Size for the breed—Jersey, 800 lbs.; Guernsey, 1050 lbs.; Ayrshire, 1000 lbs.; Holstein, 1200 lbs.	
QUALITY (7 Points):	
Hide—thin, mellow, pliable and loose	
Hair—fine, soft	
Secretions—abundant, yellowish	
Flesh—muscular, free from bunchiness	
Veins—large and prominent	
Bone—fine and clean	
HEAD (6 Points):	
Forehead—broad between the eyes and dished according to breed	
Face—medium in length, clean cut in outline, dished below eyes	
Nostrils—large	
Muzzle—broad, but not coarse	
Jaws—wide at base, strong	
Ears—medium sized, thin, hair fine, blood vessels showing secretions abundant	
Eyes—full, prominent, clear and bright	
Horns—small at base, incurving, attached close together at poll	
NECK (2 Points):	
Moderately thin, of good length, nearly free from loose skin, neatly joined, throat clean	
FOREQUARTERS (11 Points):	
Shoulders—withers, sharp, shoulder blades lean	
Chest—broad and deep, well-sprung fore ribs, large heart-girth, moderately full crops, brisket light	
Forelegs—straight, fine-boned, strong	
BODY CAPACITY (18 Points):	
Back—straight, strong, vertebræ prominent	
Ribs—long, flat, well sprung, wide apart	
Abdomen (barrel)—long, deep, broad, well held up, loin broad, strong and level, flanks low	
HINDQUARTERS (12 Points):	
Hips—wide apart, prominent	
Rump—long, wide, level	
Pin-bones—widely spaced, on level with hips	
Thighs—incurving, escutcheon broad, extending well up on pin-bone	
Tail—tapering, fine-boned, long and neatly set on, switch long	
Hind legs—squarely placed, not sickle-hocked, bone fine	
MAMMARY SYSTEM (35 Points):	
Udder—large, quarters even and not cut up between, extending well up behind and well forward in front, not fleshy, soft and pliable	
Teats—squarely placed, even in size, of convenient size for milking, free from lumps, not leaky or hard to milk	
Mammary veins and wells—veins long, branching, tortuous, entering body well forward, wells large	
Total	

GENERAL APPEARANCE

l dairy cow exhibits three well defined wedges when viewed from
e the front, side, or top of back.
l front wedge is formed by a gradual widening of the forequarters
r he withers to the chest floor. The side wedge is shown by the
e eing deeper from the hip points to the bottom of the udder than
s t the forequarters. A top view of the animal presents the third
g by the body being wider at the hip points than at the withers.
d illustrations of the front and top wedges are shown in Fig. 15.

FIG. 15.—Showing Front and Top Wedges

e.—Undersize is one of the chief defects found among Southern
cattle. Other things being equal, the larger the animal the better.
uction and size usually go together. However, quality and size
ot so closely correlated, so dairymen usually try to select a happy
am.

ality.—The skin should be thin, loose, and pliable, with a good
tion, bones medium-sized, covered with clean muscular tissue. A
e dry skin is indicative of poor digestive and assimilative powers.
e clean bone is always associated with quality and vigor. The
of the dairy cow should be muscular and free from fat while in milk.

Head.—The head should be lean and refined, with a broad mu large nostrils, and strong jaw. A bright, clear, prominent eye is des as it denotes an active nervous temperament. A strong, well muscle is needed in masticating large quantities of feed. The face ext from the muzzle to the forehead, and should be of medium length clean-cut. The forehead should be broad and dished, according t demands of the breed.

Neck.—The neck of the cow should be medium in length, thin, from coarseness, and neatly joined to the head and shoulders. The of the bull is quite different from that of the cow in that it is r heavier, with a well arched crest, denoting masculinity.

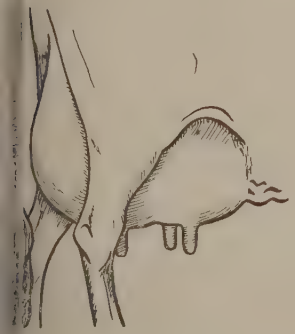
Forequarters.—The top of the shoulders or withers should be s with the ends of the shoulder blades fitting close to the spinal proc but somewhat below them. The chest should be broad and deep, cating good constitution.

Fig. 16.—A Typical Dairy Type Shows Great Body Capacity

Body Capacity.—It is important that the back be straight and st as it has to support the weight of the abdomen. The ribs should b spaced wide apart, and well sprung, but not as round in form as th of the beef animal. The barrel should be broad, deep, and of me length, not cut up in flanks, so as to be able to handle large quan of feed.

The loin should be broad and straight, as a sag or drop in this r denotes weakness. See Fig. 16.

dquarters.—The hip bones should be wide apart and nearly level h the backbone. The rump should be long, level and wide. A g or short rump is often associated with ill-shaped udders. The nes should be wide apart and on a level with the hips. In order e ample room for the udder, the thighs should be thin and incurv- The tail should be long, slim, with full switch, and attached on a with the spinal column. The hind legs should be strong, wide and placed squarely under the body.



1.—Well-balanced Udder

FIG. 18.—Deficient in Forequarters

9.—Pendulous Udder

FIG. 20.—Funnel-shaped and Lacking in Capacity in Both Fore and Rear Quarters

ammary System.—The udder is one of the most important parts of dairy cow, therefore it should be closely examined when judging. ould be long from attachment in front to attachment in rear, level ss the floor, not pendulous, with medium-sized teats, squarely placed. hould be pliable, not meaty, with quarters well balanced. The milk s should be large, long, crooked, and branched, entering the body ugh large wells.

JUDGING DAIRY BULLS

In judging the dairy bull the general appearance is first taken i consideration. He should be thoroughly masculine in character, hav a bold appearance with the head carried somewhat high. In consider the head, the muzzle should be broad, nostrils open, eyes full and b The entire expression should be one of vigor, resolution and musculin The neck should be of medium length, with full crest at maturity clean cut at throat latch with little or no dewlap. This development the head and neck, which is so different from that of the cow, is kno as one of the outstanding characteristics of masculinity.

The next outstanding point of importance in judging the dairy bul constitution. Good constitution is indicated by a vigorous appearar shoulders that are full and strong with good distance through fr point to point, with well-defined withers; chest deep and full betw and just back of forelegs. The heartgirth and barrel should be long deep, with well sprung ribs. It makes no difference what breed of da bull is under consideration, the back should be straight from the should to the tail setting. Much consideration should be given to the hi quarters of the animal. The rump should be straight, of good len and reasonably wide between the hip bones. The hide should be loose mellow with a covering of soft, silky hair. The rudimentary teats sho be placed far apart and free from the scrotum.

JERSEY CATTLE

In the formation of this breed on the island, from which it takes name, the work was conducted with the aim of developing an anin that would produce a large amount of butter fat and at the same ti possess the greatest uniformity of type and bovine beauty. To establ these ideals the breeders on the Island of Jersey originated a score ca for Jerseys in 1834, adhering very closely to type and the indications butter production.

In form the Jersey is distinctly of dairy type, being lean and muscul with clean-cut limbs and a large, well developed barrel. The he should be of medium size and fairly short, broad between the eyes a muzzle, with medium horns gracefully curving inward. The face shou be dished, both in male and female, to a greater degree than with oth breeds. The eyes of the cow are prominent, and with the bull full a bold. The neck is thin and long, with clean throat neatly joined to he and shoulders. The back of the Jersey should be straight with bro loins. The rump should be long and level, with smooth tail-setting. T ideal udder is carried well forward, as well as high up behind. T color varies, but usually some shade of fawn predominates with bla tongue and switch. White markings should not be discriminated agair in the show ring.

size the Jersey is the smallest of the dairy breeds. The standard t of mature bulls is from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and cows from 800 1 00 pounds. Coarse heads, weak backs and rough tail-setting are ionable and should be discriminated against.

FIG. 21.—Jersey

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

he Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle are black and white, in solid s of each color. Black or white may predominate, either of which not objectionable in the show ring. This is the largest dairy breed, mature bulls weigh 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, and cows 1,250 to 1,400 nds. The conformation of the Holstein-Friesian should be that of dairy type, but with somewhat more thickness of thighs and smooth- of flesh than that of the Jersey. The head is inclined to be long and dished as much as that of the Jersey. Good individuals have straight ks, long, level rumps and well-developed forequarters to the udder, as cated by the illustration.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

he Guernsey breed of cattle resemble Jerseys, but are usually yel- ish, reddish or orange fawn in color. The Guernsey may be solid in or, but they usually have a white switch and white legs. White spots

Fig. 22.—Holstein-Friesian

Fig. 23.—Guernsey

very common on any part of the body. They should have a flesh or m-colored nose. The standard weight is about 1,500 pounds for ire bulls and 1,050 for mature cows. Their heads are rather plain, the shoulders are inclined to be rough. The yellow secretions of the are important, and are found in the ears, udder, flanks and tip of The nature of secretion on the animal is an indication of the color nilk they will produce. If the secretions are highly colored and ndant, this is supposed to indicate that highly colored milk will be luced.

AYRSHIRE

he Ayrshire breed of cattle is red-brown and with white markings a the white generally predominating. The shade of brown varies n a light shade to a mahogany or almost black. The size of the shire is about the same as that of the Guernsey. Mature bulls should gh not less than 1,500 pounds, and cows not less than 1,000 pounds.

FIG. 24.—Ayrshire

ne horns are wide set, inclining upward, and are larger and longer an those of any of the other dairy breeds. In judging Ayrshires there e three important points to bear in mind: First, the back should be solutely straight; second, the head should be carried a little higher an the back line; third, the udder should show no indications of being ndulous. The floor of the udder should be but slightly lower than the lly line.

JUDGING SWINE

By W. W. Shay and Earl H. Hostetler

In judging swine the preëminent consideration that must be kept i mind is the "pork barrel," or, in other words, the butcher's viewpoin Because, whether hogs are being judged as breeding animals or marke hogs, the ultimate end of each and every hog is for human consumptio either directly or indirectly. However, in judging hogs from a breedin or feeding standpoint, there are certain things that must be taken int consideration that are of no value to the butcher. For instance, wit breeding animals it is necessary to keep in mind the breed characteristic of the breed that is being judged, and from both the breeder's an feeder's standpoint an animal must have plenty of bone, a good bac and feet, and must not be lacking in constitution and vigor.

Stand well away from the animal to be judged. From the side not contour of back, pasterns, and heartgirth, and straightness of legs From either the front or rear observe spring of rib, fullness of loin, an straightness of legs. Notice, also, the ear, eye, feet, fullness of ham etc., as you pass around the hog.

A glance at the score card will again show us that the butcher is being considered, since the first five points include 54 per cent of the tota value, and in these five points are found back, loin, ham, sides, and rib representing 34 per cent, and feet and legs and heartgirth representing 21 per cent. The parts included in the 34 per cent are the most valuable cuts from a butcher's standpoint, while the other 21 per cent is necessary from the breeder's and feeder's standpoint in order to produce the kind of hogs that will please the butcher.

BREED CLASSIFICATION

There are two distinct types of hogs produced in this country, and they are known as the lard or fat type, and the bacon type. However, in this circular only the four principal breeds in this State, all belonging to the lard type, will be discussed. They are as follows: Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China, Berkshire, and Hampshire. The form and conformation of these four breeds is practically identical, the only difference being in the breed characteristics and color markings.

DUROC-JERSEY

FIG. 25.—Duroc-Jersey

History and Description

gin.—From red hogs raised in New York, Connecticut, Vermont, and Jersey.

name Duroc-Jersey was adopted in 1883, and the American Duroc-Jersey ie Breeders' Association established.

tribution.—All over the United States and a number of foreign countries, ound in especially large numbers in the middle west and southeastern s.

e.—Boars range from 700 to 800 pounds, and are oftentimes much larger, sows in the same condition are usually 100 to 150 pounds lighter .

or.—Red, with a deep cherry red being preferred.

ed Characteristics.—A very slight dish in the face. Ear drooping.

mber in United States in 1920: 819,117.

POLAND-CHINA

Fig. 26.—Poland-China

History and Description

Origin.—Miami Valley of Ohio.

Distribution.—Poland China hogs are quite numerous in the United St and South America, but are grown in especially large numbers in the mi western states.

Size.—This is probably the largest breed of swine, with boars often att ing a weight of 800 to 900 pounds, with the sows slightly lighter in weight.

Color.—Black with six white points.

Breed Characteristics.—White markings, other than feet, tail, and face tolerated, but are objectionable. Ear drooping.

Number in United States in 1920: 726,503.

BERKSHIRE

FIG. 27.—Berkshire

History and Description

...gin.—Berkshire and Wilts counties, England. The original Berkshire ... were much larger and coarser than the present-day animal. The Berk- ... breed has played an important part in the development and improvement ... st of our other breeds of swine.

...tribution.—Found in the majority of English-speaking countries, and ... widely distributed in the United States.

...e.—In size the Berkshire is about equal with the Duroc-Jersey.

...or.—Black, with six white points.

...ed Characteristics.—The Berkshire breed has a decided dish in the face ... rect ears.

...mber in United States in 1920: 86,676.

HAMPSHIRE

Fig. 28.—Hampshire

History and Description

Origin.—The origin of the Hampshire breed is rather obscure, although is generally believed that the breed originated in England. However, t present-day Hampshire has been developed and improved from the Thin Rh Hogs of Massachusetts and Kentucky.

Distribution.—Found quite generally through the middle west and sout eastern part of the United States.

Size.—In size the Hampshire is somewhat smaller than either of the oth three breeds.

Color.—Black, with white belt around chest, and often including the fore le

Breed Characteristics.—White belt and erect ears, inclining slightly forwar

Number in United States in 1920: 106,960.

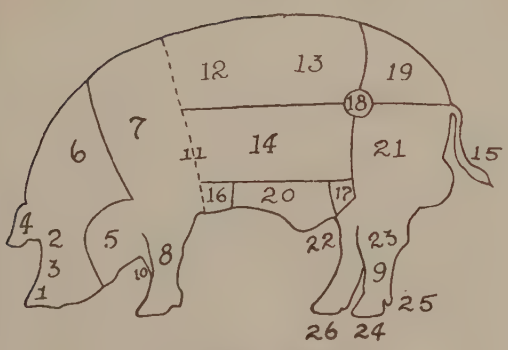


FIG. 29.—Showing Parts of Hog

(Names of different parts as marked and numbered in outline)

1. Snout
2. Eye
3. Face
4. Ear
5. Jowl
6. Neck
7. Shoulder
8. Foreleg
9. Hindleg
10. Breast
11. Chestline
12. Back
13. Loin
14. Side
15. Tail
16. Fore flank
17. Hind flank
18. Hip
19. Rump
20. Belly
21. Ham
22. Stifle
23. Hock
24. Pasterns
25. Dewclaws
26. Foot

udy of the above outline chart will enable the student to locate the various parts by A *"swirl"* is a spot usually on the back or side of the hog where the hair grows ar, giving the appearance of a whirlpool in water. The *"twist"* is that part on the of the hind leg between the hock and ham. All other parts mentioned in the score own in the chart.

SHOWING IMPORTANCE OF PERCENTAGE

	Points			
ack and Loin	14	26%		
hest-Heartgirth	12			
am and Rump	10			
et and Legs — a. Legs 4	9	28%	68%	Average 9.43
b. Pasterns and Feet 5				
des and Ribs	9			
ze for Age	8	14%		
oulders	6			
ead and Face	4			
dly and Flank	4			
oat	3	17%		
tion and Style	3			
mmetry of Points	3			
yes	2		32%	Average 2.46
olor	2			
ars	2			
eck	2	15%		
ondition	2			
isposition	2			
owl	2			
ail	1			
Average 5 points	100			

5 (54%), Of prime importance.
12 (31%), Important.
42 (85%), Ordinarily deciding factors.
20 (15%), Seldom of sufficient comparative importance to influence decision.

SCORE CARD FOR LARD TYPE HOGS

	Points
1. BACK AND LOIN—Broad, arching, carrying full width from shoulder to ham, evenly fleshed, smooth	1
2. CHEST-HEARTGIRTH—Large, wide, deep, full, wide between the legs, at least flush with back and belly lines, large heartgirth	1
3. HAM AND RUMP—Broad, full, long, wide and deep, fleshed well down to hock, buttock full, rump same width as back, nicely rounding slope from loin to root of tail	1
4. FEET AND LEGS—(a) Legs—medium length, straight and strong, nicely tapering, good sized bone, well muscled. (b) Feet—pasterns nearly upright, short, hoof short, tough, straight, animal well up on toes	
5. SIDES AND RIBS—Full, smooth, deep, long, carrying even width of ham and shoulder, free from wrinkles, ribs well sprung and long	
6. SIZE—Large for age. Boars two years and over, not less than 500 lbs.; sows same age, 450 lbs. Eighteen months: Boars, 400; sows, 350. One-year-old: Boars, 350; sows, 300. Six-months-old: Boars and sows, not less than 150 lbs. These weights are minimum except for Hampshires	
7. SHOULDERS—Moderately broad, deep, full, not extending above line of back, carrying thickness down to belly line	
8. HEAD AND FACE—Broad between the eyes, neat, dished according to breed, moderately in all breeds except Berkshires	
9. BELLY AND FLANK—Straight, same width as back, full to lines of sides, flank well down to lower side-line, girth similar to heartgirth or distance from top of head to root of tail, in true lard type	
10. COAT—Fine, smooth, straight, free from swirls, covering the body evenly	
11. ACTION AND STYLE—Graceful, easy, good carriage, testicles well developed and evenly placed	
12. SYMMETRY OF POINTS—Adaptation of all the points, nice proportion of all the points	
13. EYES—Large, bright and open, free from wrinkles or overhanging fat	
14. COLOR—According to breed, either cherry red or black and white	
15. EARS—Not too large or coarse, drooped or erect according to breed	
16. NECK—Short, deep, wide and nicely tapering to shoulder	
17. CONDITION—Healthy and mellow, evenly fleshed	
18. DISPOSITION—Quiet, gentle, easily driven or handled	
19. JOWL—Smooth, full, firm, neat, carrying fullness back to brisket and point of shoulders	
20. TAIL—Nicely fleshed at base, tapering, not extremely light or heavy	
Total	10

Indicate the number of points deficient, total, and subtract from 100.

OBJECTIONS

BACK AND LOIN—Swayed, humped, narrow, creasing back of shoulders, uneven width.

CHEST-HEARTGIRTH—Pinched appearance at top or bottom, tucked in back of forelegs, too narrow between forelegs, not sufficient depth back of shoulders, brisket too narrow or not prominent.

HAM AND RUMP—Hams narrow, short, not projecting well down to hock, too much cut up in crotch or twist, rump steep, narrow, peaked at root of tail.

FEET AND LEGS—Legs extremely long, too short, slim, coarse, crooked, not nicely tapering, pasterns long, crooked, slim, hoofs long, crooked, spread.

SIDES—Shallow, creased, shrunken at shoulder or ham, not carrying proper width from top to bottom, ribs too short, not well sprung.

SIZE—Undersized, rough, coarse, lacking in feeding qualities.

SHOULDERS—Deficient in width or depth, extending above line of back, width beyond line of sides and hams, shields on boars too coarse and prominent.

HEAD—Too large, coarse, narrow between the eyes, too long or too short or exceedingly dished. *Exception:* Berkshires in the last mentioned point.

BELLY AND FLANK—Narrow, sagging, flabby, flank tucked up, much less than heart-girth.

COAT—Bristles, swirls, hair coarse, thin or standing, not evenly distributed over body except belly.

ACTION AND STYLE—Dull, sluggish, awkward, testicles not easily seen or of unequal size or carriage, only one showing.

SYMMETRY OF POINTS—Lack of proportion.

EYES—Small, deep set, surrounded by wrinkles or overhanging fat.

COLOR—Duroc-Jersey: Very dark red or shady brown; very light or pale red; black or white spots or flecks. Poland-China and Berkshire: White and black hair mixed, making a grizzly appearance. Hampshire: White on hind legs, or extending more than one-fourth length of body; solid black.

EARS—Too large, coarse, round, too swinging or flabby, unequal in size, not under control, erect. *Exception:* Berkshires and Hampshires in the last mentioned point.

NECK—Narrow, thin, long, not extending down to breast bone.

CONDITION—Hair harsh to touch, unthrifty, scales, sores, mange, unevenly fleshed, lumpy.

DISPOSITION—Cross, restless, quarrelsome, wild or vicious, not easily handled or driven.

JOWL—Rough and deeply wrinkled, too large and loose or flabby, not carrying fullness back to shoulders.

TAIL—Too long and ropey, extremely light or heavy, straight.

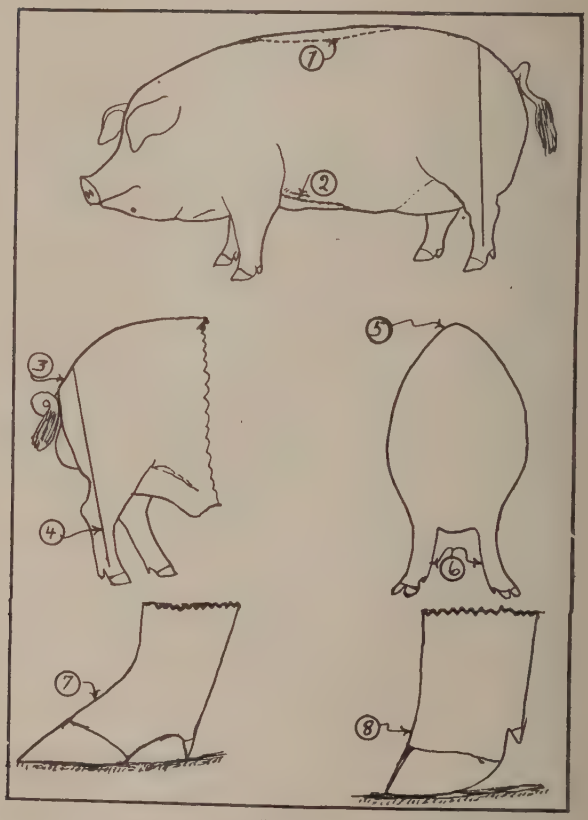


Fig. 30

No. 1. "Sway-backed," depression back of shoulders.
No. 2. Deficient in heartgirth.
No. 3. Steep rump.
No. 4. Crooked hind leg.
No. 5. "Fish-backed," deficient in spring of rib.
No. 6. Crooked front legs.
No. 7. Weak pastern, long and sloping.
No. 8. Good pastern.

JUDGING SHEEP

By George Evans

Sheep are much more difficult to judge than other animals, due to the t that the weak and strong points are covered up with wool, and the d must be used entirely to determine in detail the form and condition the sheep.

Before handling the sheep, look each one over well to get a good idea the general appearance. Study the make-up of the head, depth and dth of chest, shoulders, placings of the front legs, size of bone, and aightness from the front. From the side note the top and bottom es, size, length, style, blockiness, and depth of body.

From the back, study the straightness of the hind legs, width and pth of twist, and evenness of body. There are two types of sheep hich have been developed for the purpose of producing wool and utton, namely, wool and mutton types. The wool types are: Delaine erino, American Merino, and French Merino, or Rambouillet. The utton types include the medium wools or down breeds and coase wools. Iedium wool sheep are the most numerous in this State, although there re indications of the long wool characteristics in a number of the grade ocks throughout the State. It is not considered necessary to enter into discussion of the wool type, or coarse wool sheep.

SCORE CARD

The score card shown on pages 50 and 51 show the points to be onsidered in judging mutton breeds of sheep, breeding and fat classes.

Fig. 31.—Examining width, length of head, clearness of eye, size of muzzle and nostrils.

A perfect sheep should score 100 points. The beginner should study he score card carefully and use it on several sheep in order to become amiliar with the location of the different parts and learn to describe hem by their proper name.

Fig. 32.—Determine shortness, fullness, depth and size of the neck

Fig. 33.—Examine width, smoothness, covering of shoulders and shoulder vein

andling Sheep While Judging.—The proper way to handle a sheep keep the fingers close together and lay them flat on the animal. will enable the operator to get a better idea of the form, and will

FIG. 34.—Note width of heartgirth and spring of rib

FIG. 35.—Examine loin for width, length, strength, thickness and evenness of flesh

t make so many unsightly depressions in the fleece as it will to handle em with the fingers wide apart. It will be necessary to grasp the nd leg with fingers open. Do not handle sheep roughly. It is prefera-

FIG. 36.—Note the degree to which the width of body is carried out, the depth and firmness of flesh covering outside of leg of mutton

FIG. 37.—Determine the strength of back, depth, evenness, firmness of fleshing, compactness of shoulders by keeping fingers close together and moving a little at a time from rump to shoulders

ble by some to commence handling the sheep at the head, others at t
rear. However, there are no special rules to conform to in judgi

Fig. 38.—Examine size of leg of mutton by grasping the leg with both hands

Age.—The age of sheep may be determined by the teeth. Sheep ha
eight permanent front teeth (nippers or incisors) in the lower jaw
which the age is determined, but no teeth in the upper jaw. Lam
develop teeth soon after birth, which are called baby or milk tee

Fig. 39.—Note depth and breadth of twist

Fig. 40.—Measure depth of chest from the side just behind front leg

They are white and narrow and are replaced with permanent teeth,
the sheep grows older, which are larger and broader, widening o
towards the top.

The first pair of permanent teeth appear in the center of the lower j
at one year old. The next pair, on each side of center pair, appear
two years; the third pair at three, the fourth at four years old, and
five years old they are fully developed. From six to nine years of a
the teeth become more round in shape and worn off, and begin to dr

41.—Note the width of the floor of the chest and prominence of brisket

FIG. 42.—Examine size of bone and fineness of hair as indication of quality

FIG. 43.—Examine sides for rolls of tallow, which indicates over-feeding

IG. 44.—Open fleece on shoulder and sides xamine quality, quantity and condition of l and pinkness of skin. Look for spotted and black hair

FIG. 45.—Open fleece on thigh to examine fleece and skin

out, when the sheep is called broken mouthed. This condition is depe
ent somewhat on the feed and pasture they have had, and on the br
of sheep.

In examining the teeth, hold the sheep with one hand under the j
and press the lower lip down with the first and second fingers.

DESCRIPTION OF MUTTON SHEEP

Market Classes.—Market sheep may be classed as follows: fat
mutton, lambs or yearlings, wethers, ewes, bucks, and stags; feeder lam
yearlings, wethers, ewes; breeding ewes, rams.

Market sheep are all sheep that are sold on the livestock markets.

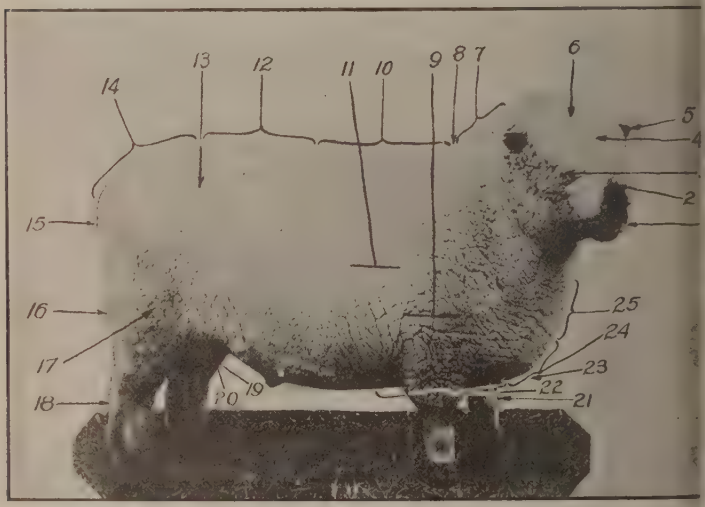


Fig. 46.—The External Parts of Mutton Sheep

1. Muzzle, should be broad, lips thin, nostrils large.
2. Face, short, features clear cut.
3. Eyes, large and clear.
4. Forehead, broad.
5. Ears, alert, not coarse.
6. Poll, wide.
7. Neck, short, thick, blending smoothly with shoulders.
8. Shoulders, compact, not too pointed or open.
9. Shoulders, thickly covered with flesh.
10. Back, broad, straight, evenly and thickly covered with firm flesh.
11. Ribs, long, well sprung and thickly covered.
12. Loin, broad, thick and well covered with flesh.
13. Hips, wide and smooth.
14. Rump, long, level and wide to dock.
15. Dock, or tail thick.
16. Twist, firm and deep.
17. Thighs, deep, full and wide.
18. Legs, short, straight, large bone and smooth.
19. Cod, or purse in wethers, udder in ewes, and scrotum in rams.
20. Flank, deep and full.
21. Forelegs, short, straight, strong bone and smooth.
22. Chest, deep, wide and full.
23. Forelegs, wide apart, forearm strong.
24. Brisket, extending well forward, full, wide and rounding in outline.
25. Breast, well extended.

eral Appearance—Form.—The mutton type of sheep is analogous
m to the beef steer or the fat hog. The one chief difference in
g the sheep from that of other meat-producing animals is in the
which will be considered later. The nearer the form of the mutton
approaches the established meat-producing type, the more valuable
to the butcher. The same characteristics should be considered,
ore, as in other animals. The form should be square, compact,
he animal low set. The body should be long, broad, and deep.
should be the result of long, well sprung ribs, closely spaced, thus
g width, depth, length, and compactness of form. The head should
oad and full, the neck short and compact, blending smoothly into
houlder. The shoulders should be broad, smooth over the top, and
ind compact over the sides. In the region of the heart the form
d be full and the chest deep. The back should be straight, carry
ell to the tail-head, and be parallel with the underline. The legs
d be straight and strong.

uality is usually in evidence about the head, which should be clear
tline and free from any indication of coarseness. A plain head,
, drooping ears, a heavy muzzle, and a coarse, open fleece show
tionable quality. The shoulders should be smooth, the joints clean
tline, and the bone hard and refined in appearance. A fleece of
quality, free from kemp and hairs, with fine hair on the face, ears,
legs is also indicative of quality. In general, the animal should
clean, trim features, and outline of form devoid of waste. The
should present a bright, pink, healthy appearance.

ondition, or the amount of fat possessed is one of the first qualifica-
s noticed by the buyer of fat stock for market purposes. Sheep
ld be highly fitted for the market, although they should never be
done, as a soft, blubbery carcass is inferior from the butcher's stand-
t. When in an overdone condition, there is an accumulation of soft
either in the fore flank, at the tail-head, or on the ribs, or around
loin. A sheep in prime condition for the butcher is smooth, firm,
uniform in fat covering. Judges usually test the condition by
sping the animal with one hand over the region of the back, loin, and
or at the dock. A full, firm, even condition of these parts is indica-
of proper finish.

Fleece Characteristics.—In judging the fleece, it is necessary to take
consideration the breeds of sheep. The fine wool breeds produce
l comparatively short and fine in quality. The crimp is close and
yolk excessive. The medium wool or mutton breeds produce wool
average length and fineness. The long-wool breeds produce a long
l rather open fleece, which hangs in spirals or ringlets.

The quality of the fleece is determined by the fineness of the fibre, the
seness of the crimp and softness or pliability of it. A good fleece is
nd, indicating no weak spots in the wool; clean, that is, free from
eign matter, dirt, straw, or chaff; and dense, indicating closeness of

fiber. The crimp should be close. The wool should possess a brig lustrous appearance, and cover the sheep uniformly over the head, b and legs, according to the breed in question.

Breeding Capacity.—In judging sheep for breeding purposes, th should be every indication of capacity or roominess in the animal, s as would enable them to nourish and give birth to strong, vigorous you This is shown primarily by the amount of constitution possessed. eyes should be large, bright, and clear, and the muzzle broad and nostrils large. The chest should be broad and deep. There should b general indication of thrift and vigor which would enable the ani to breed satisfactorily over a period of years.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

Sheep	Wool	Medium Wool or Down	Shropshire, Southdow, Hampshire, Oxford, Cheviot, Dorset, Suffol, Romney, Tunis.
		Long Wool	Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester.
	Mutton	Fine Wool	American Merino, Delaine Merino, Rambouillet.

SCORE CARD FOR BREEDING SHEEP

	Pe
GENERAL APPEARANCE (35 Per Cent):	
1. Age.	
2. Quality—wool soft and fine, bone fine but strong, bright pink skin, hair silky on nose and legs	
3. Condition—deep even covering of firm flesh, not excessively fat, thrifty appearance	
4. Form—long, straight top and underline, deep, broad, low set, stylish	
5. Weight—score according to age and breed	
BODY (25 Per Cent):	
6. Back—broad, straight, long, thickly and evenly fleshed	
7. Ribs—well sprung, long, close, thickly fleshed	
8. Loin—thick, broad, long, firm	
9. Chest—wide, deep, full	
10. Flank—low, making straight underline	
HINDQUARTERS (13 Per Cent):	
11. Twist—plump, deep	
12. Rump—long, level, wide to tail-head	
13. Thighs—full, deep, wide	
14. Hips—far apart, level, smooth	
15. Legs—straight, short, bone strong and of good quality, strong upright pasterns, feet squarely placed	
WOOL (13 Per Cent):	
16. Quality—fine, pure, even crimp, close and uniform	
17. Quantity—long, dense, even, medium length	
18. Condition—bright, sound, clean, soft, plenty of yolk	
HEAD AND NECK (7 Per Cent):	
19. Neck—thick, short, free from folds, neatly tapering	
20. Muzzle—fine, mouth large, lips thin, nostrils large and open	
21. Eyes—large, clear, bright	
22. Face—short, features clean cut	
23. Forehead—short and broad according to breed	
24. Ears—fine, soft, size and form according to breed	
FOREQUARTERS (7 Per Cent):	
25. Shoulders—covered with flesh, compact on top, smoothly joined to neck and body	
26. Brisket—neat, well developed, prominent, breast wide between forelegs	
27. Legs—straight, short, wide apart, strong, forearm full, shank smooth, fine, feet squarely placed	
Total	

SCORE CARD FOR FAT SHEEP

NERAL APPEARANCE (32 Per Cent):	
ge.	
ondition—deep, even covering of firm flesh, especially in regions of valuable cuts. Points indicating ripeness are thick dock, back thickly covered with flesh, thick neck, full purse, full flank, plump breast	10
uality—clean bone, fine wool, fine pink skin, light in offal, yielding high percentage of meat	8
orm—straight top and underline, level, deep, broad, low set, stylish	8
eight—score according to age and breed	6
(25 Per Cent):	
ack—broad, straight, evenly and firmly fleshed	8
ibs—well sprung, long, thickly fleshed	6
oin—thick, broad, firm	6
hest—wide, deep, dull	4
lank—low, thick, making straight underline	1
QUARTERS (17 Per Cent):	
wist—plump, deep, firm	5
ump—long, level, wide to dock, thick at dock	4
highs—full, deep, wide	4
ips—far apart, level, smoothly covered	2
egs—straight, short, strong, shank fine, smooth	2
(12 Per Cent):	
Quantity—long, dense, even	4
Quality—fine, pure, crimp close, regular, even	4
Condition—bright, sound, clean, soft, light	4
AND NECK (7 Per Cent):	
Neck—short, thick, neatly tapering from head to shoulders	2
Muzzle—fine, mouth large, lips thin, nostrils large and open	1
Eyes—large, clear, bright	1
Face—short, features clean cut	1
Forehead—broad, full	1
Ears—fine, alert	1
QUARTERS (7 Per Cent):	
Shoulders—covered with flesh, compact on top, smoothly joined with neck and body	4
Brisket—neat, proportionate, breast wide	2
Legs—straight, short, wide apart, strong, forearm full, shank smooth, fine	1
Total	100

SHROPSHIRE

Origin.—Shropshire and Staffordshire, in central western England.

Form.—The Shropshire has good mutton form.

Color.—The hair on face and legs that is not covered with wool is of a d brown.

Size.—Size of rams, 150 to 250 pounds; ewes 100 to 180 pounds.

Fleece.—Length of fleece, 2½ to 3 inches; weight of fleece, 8 to 12 pou

Fig. 47.—Shropshire

Strong Points.—The Shropshire is sometimes called the rent-paying sh because it combines an excellent mutton form with a heavy fleece of g quality. It ranks near the top in prolificacy, and grazes and fattens v It is well adapted to a variety of conditions.

HAMPSHIRE

n.—Wiltshire and Hampshire, England. Improved by the introduction
down rams.

*—*The hair on face and legs is dark brown and black.

*—*Rams weigh from 150 to 300 pounds; Ewes from 125 to 225 pounds.

e.—Length of fleece, 2 to 3 inches; weight of fleece, 6 to 10 pounds.
ol is somewhat coarser than that of the Shropshire.

FIG. 48.—Hampshire

ng Points.—The Hampshire is noted for its large size and early maturity
apid growth. It thrives very well on forage crops and good pastures.
gland, where the breed is hurdled most of the time on forage crops, the
often make more than one pound gain per day with the addition of
Lambs 8 to 10 months will weigh 200 pounds or more. Hampshire
are very prolific.

ticisms.—Hampshires are inclined to produce black fibers in the fleece,
ftentimes black spots of wool are found on the head and body, which
bjectionable. There is an inclination to fall off behind the shoulders.

SOUTHDOWN

Origin.—The Southdown is one of the oldest of the improved mutton bree of sheep, and a native of Sussex County, England.

Color.—The hair on face and legs is steel gray to soft brown.

Size.—Rams weigh from 150 to 220 pounds; ewes 100 to 160 pounds.

Fleece.—Length of fleece, 1½ to 2 inches; weight of fleece, 5 to 8 pounds.

Fig. 49.—Southdown

Strong Points.—The Southdown is the most ideal in form of the mutt breeds of sheep. It ranks among the first in quality of mutton. It is excellent fattener and a good grazing sheep. Its prolificacy is only fair.

Criticisms.—The Southdown has been criticized for its small size and lig fleece. Horns, or evidence of their presence, a dark poll, blue skin or speckl face, ears and legs are disqualifications. Some breeders are improving t size of sheep and fleece considerably.

DORSET HORN

n.—Dorset and Somerset counties, England. Both rams and ewes have

r.—The face, legs, nostrils, lips, and hoofs are white.

ht.—Rams from 150 to 275 pounds; ewes from 150 to 180 pounds.

ce.—Length, 2 to 3 inches; weight, 5 to 8 pounds.

FIG. 50.—Dorset

rong Points.—Dorset sheep are hardy and do well on either pasture or e crops. They are very prolific and are noted for early breeding and y milking qualities.

iticisms.—High open shoulders, with a noticeable drop behind the shoul- and the rump. Spots on the skin, markings on the horns, coarse hair on and presence of horns are considered objectionable.

OXFORDS

Origin.—The home of the Oxford sheep is in Oxfordshire, England. T breed was originated by crossing Cotswold rams on Hampshire ewes, then t first crosses bred to each other and improved by careful selection.

Color.—The hair on face and legs is brown.

Weight.—Rams weigh from 100 to 300 pounds; ewes weigh from 100 to 2 pounds.

Fleece.—Length of fleece, 3 to 4 inches; weight of fleece, 8 to 12 pounds.

The Oxford is a large sheep, shearing a heavy fleece of medium wool. T ewes are prolific and are good milkers. The quality of mutton is fair.

CHEVIOTS

Origin.—The native home of the Cheviot sheep is in the Cheviot Hills the border between England and Scotland. The breed was improved chiefly selection after the introduction of Lincoln, Leicester, and Black-faced Highla Sheep. The breed is very hardy and grazes well, and fattens more quick on grass than in the feed lot. The hair on the face and legs is whi Black spots often occur on the ears, face, and the nostrils; lips and ho are black.

Weight.—Rams weigh from 125 to 200 pounds; ewes weigh from 100 150 pounds.

Fleece.—Length of fleece, 4 inches; weight of fleece, 5 to 9 pounds.

They are later maturing than some of the other breeds.

COTSWOLD

rigin.—The native home of the Cotswold is Gloucester County, England. were improved by the use of Leicester rams.

lor.—The hair on the face and legs is grayish or white; lips and nostrils

Weight.—Rams weigh from 100 to 285 pounds; ewes weigh from 100 to pounds.

Fleece.—Length of fleece, 10 to 14 inches; weight of fleece, 8 to 14 pounds.

The Cotswold is fairly hardy, and does well on pastures. They belong to coarse wool breed. The fleece parts along the spine, allowing cold rains penetrate to the body, causing colds.

LINCOLN

Origin.—The native home of the Lincoln is Lincoln County, England. They improved by the use of Leicester rams.

Color.—The hair on the legs and face is white.

Weight.—Rams weigh from 100 to 300 pounds; ewes weigh from 100 to pounds.

Fleece.—Length of fleece, 8 to 12 inches; weight of fleece, 8 to 15 pounds.

The Lincoln, being a heavy feeder, is not adapted to scanty pastures. They noted for their hardiness and great size and weight.

RAMBOUILLET

Origin.—The Rambouillet is descended from the Spanish Merino, and greatly improved by the French Government at Rambouillet, France.

Color.—The hair on the face, ears, and legs is white; lips, nostrils, and are white.

Size.—Rams weigh 150 to 250 pounds; ewes weigh 100 to 150 pounds.

Fleece.—Length of fleece, 1½ to 3 inches; weight of fleece, 10 to 30 pou

The Rambouillet is considered the best mutton sheep of the fine wool bre It has proved very successful in building up grade flocks from a flock fou tion standpoint by crossing Rambouillet rams on ordinary grade ewes, and saving the ewe lambs from such mating and crossing them on mutton rams

QUESTIONS

1. In what position would you keep your fingers when handling she
2. Explain fully how to tell the age of sheep.
3. What points do you consider in judging breeding sheep that you not consider in judging fat sheep?
4. Draw an outline of a sheep and locate on it all of the 29 points.
5. On what part of the body is the densest fleece found? The coars
6. What color should the various breeds have on the face and legs?
7. Give approximate length and weight of fleece of the different bre of sheep.
8. Name four main divisions of the score card, and give number points allowed for same.
9. Describe the ideal type of mutton sheep.
10. For what purposes are sheep grown?

JUDGING POULTRY

By ALLEN G. OLIVER and B. F. KAUPP

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(Male and Female)

Plymouth Rock should not be stilty, that is too long in shank; stand strongly on legs, set well apart with no tendency to knock- condition; breast should be full and well rounded, not flat. Male

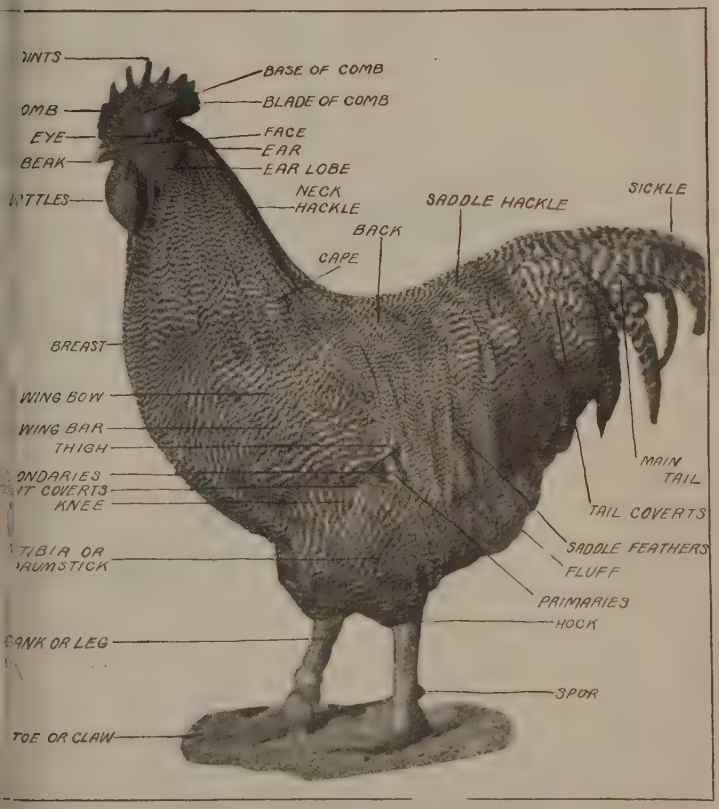


FIG. 51.—Showing Plumage Parts of a Barred Plymouth Rock Male
(*Photo courtesy of Mr. Thompson.*)

s quite frequently lack in breast shape. They should have a long and body of good width. Body should not be set too low on legs oo deep from back to hock.

Comb of male should be fairly small and follow general shape of h but the blade should not follow the neck too closely. Comb thick at l and stand erect with five points, these to be evenly serrated to give s metrical form to same. It should not extend too far forward over upper beak. Comb of female small and erect, with tips of points fo ing near a straight line.

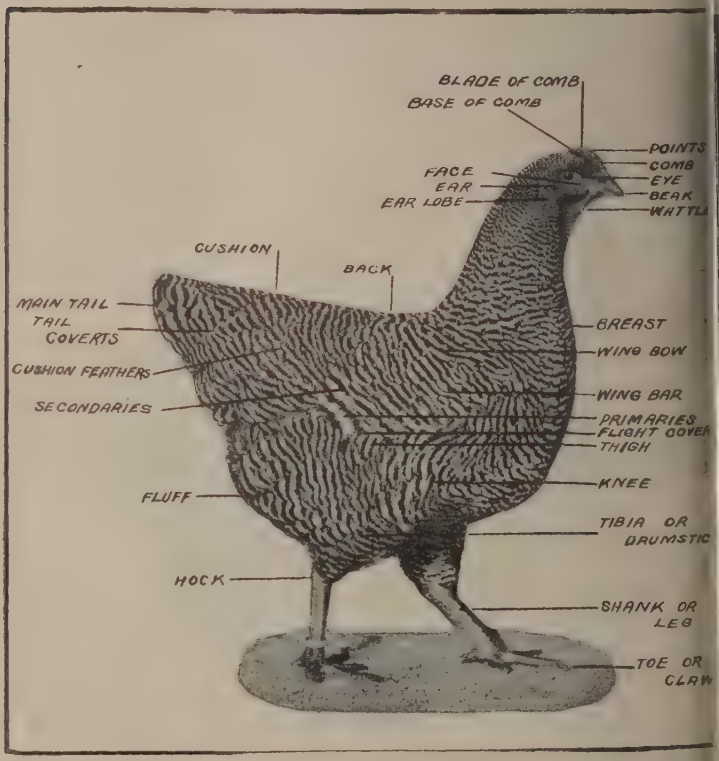


Fig. 52.—Showing Plumage Parts of a Barred Plymouth Rock Female
(Photo courtesy of Mr. Thompson.)

Head should be broad, thick and of good length, but not snaky or ca headed. Eyes should be reddish bay in color, full of fire and life. lobes in both sexes red. Neck of both sexes should be well arched. the male it is long and full, with abundant hackle, while in the fem it is of medium length.

Back is most important, which should be nearly flat at shoulders, l and broad throughout clear to base of tail, with no tendency to narr up at the tail. The tail of both sexes should carry moderately low

) angle is formed where the back and tail are joined, but rather sweeping curve. It is of vital importance for the tail to be well when viewed from above and should be arched. If tail lacks and breadth the effect is to narrow up the back.

wings should be carried properly folded so that wing tips are on ith the vent.

. 53.—Drawing of a White Plymouth Male. (For plumage of Barred Rock see Fig. 51.)

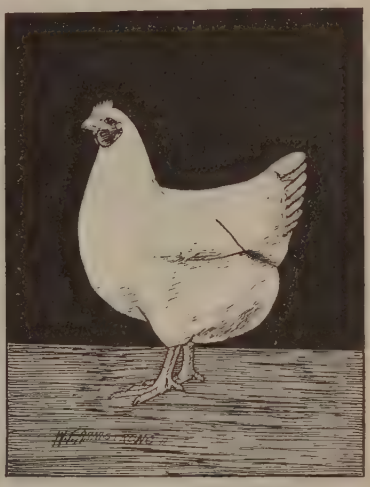


FIG. 54.—Drawing of a White Plymouth Rock Female. (For plumage of Barred Plymouth Rock female see Fig. 52.)

lumage of both sexes should be clean and evenly barred with barring ring down to the skin consistent with surface color. Barring in all ons clear cut and sharp; feathers crossed by regular, narrow parallel that stop short of positive black and about equal in width. This s the bird a ringy appearance throughout, and the overlapping of eathers a bluish appearance in color.

gs and toes of both sexes yellow; beaks yellow.

ain defects to guard against: Too large combs, too many points on bs; side sprigs; double points to comb; thumb marks; too small ; too stilty or too low set; flat or deficient breasts; knockknees; ow bodies; crooked toes; tail too high; split tail; tail not well spread; ped or split wings; twisted wings; dark spots; dark or green shade or n peppering on shanks, especially in females; stubs; light or green ; white in ear lobe; crow or snaky head; back tending to narrow in ase of tail; angle where back and tail join.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

(Male and Female)

The Wyandotte is a well-rounded bird, and therefore a bird of curv with no angles in the outline and no straight lines. Legs must be wid the center of the bird in order to have the body balanced. The bod should be horizontal with a good depth to same. They should be kep up to standard weight, but extra large and coarse birds are not desirab Breadth of body and back is necessary in order to maintain the me carrying carcass.

Fig. 55.—Drawing of a White Wyandotte Male

Fig. 56.—Drawing of a White Wyandotte Female

The comb is rose and of medium size, not smooth, but pebbled som what like the wattles. Comb should be curved, following the shape the head and terminate in a well defined spike which follows the sha of the neck, but should not press the neck too closely. A spike inclini upward is a defect.

The principal defect found in the eyes is the occurrence of those t light or green in color. Ear lobes and wattles should be red.

Head and comb should be round as well as other sections, the cur starting from the end of the beak. Narrow heads should be avoide Neck should be short and well curved, well furnished with abunda hackle. If neck is too long, it tends to break the curve of the bir Neck should not show a flatness in the hackle at the base of the skull.

The back should be broad with a broad, well furnished saddle in t male and a slight cushion or fullness of the back held well up by a w

l in the female. In fact it is difficult to see just where the
s off and the tail begins, and for this reason it appears to be
an it really is. Breast should be broad, full and prominent.
the breed lacks in this section. It, however, should not be so
t covers the hock line.
should be carried level and not too long, folded snugly and
ace. Wing points well covered, giving a smooth, unbroken side
dy. Tail should be fairly short and well spread, especially at
high tail gives appearance of a short back. Sickle feathers of
should be pliable and of medium length and nicely curved over
of main tail feathers. Fluff fairly full, but not to hide the
Legs strong, well spread, and shanks and toes of medium length.
k should be round and full, tapering from the hock to the feet.
of plumage white throughout in every section. Color of eye
ddish bay. Legs and toes yellow in color. Feathering of all
tes is somewhat looser and more fluffy than other American

s to guard against: Too large or coarse birds; too small birds;
or too narrow-bodied birds; lack of breast; too large, too beefy,
high comb; spike of comb turning up; a raise in back of comb;
bedded in comb; double spike; too light or green eye; white in
too short or too long back; angle between back and tail; slipped
wing; shanks too long or too short; flat, stubs, and down; willow
shanks, narrow back.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

(Male and Female)

of all varieties of Leghorns should be identical, characterized by
hness of finish throughout. This gives them grace, style, and
s which form a breed of rare beauty. Plumage white throughout
ections, body shape of bird being formed of smooth, sweeping
hroughout, birds of both sexes should have a rather high station
a good length of shank, while the hock joint and a part of the
hould be distinctly visible (see cuts). Males have a tendency
w-bodied or too long-legged, or the reverse, too upstanding, ap-
ng the game type. The latter usually lack in breast and carry
tails.
in both sexes should be nearly level, but males show a tendency to
ownward to the tail and wing points carried too low, so that the
oes not assume a nearly horizontal position, as it should. Tails
be well spread, medium and low, carried so there is no angle
back and tail join. A full round breast is desired for both sexes,
a section that is likely to be deficient.
l is very important, and particular attention must be given to the
nd head points. Comb should be neat as a whole; that is, neither

too large nor too thick, fairly fine of texture, but should have a go base so that it sets well and firmly on the head. Comb should have fi points or serrations, and these cut down to an even level. These serr tions should be evenly proportioned so that the greater distances a between the higher points. The blade of male bird should be carri straight off the back of the head and show no tendency to follow slope neck. There should be no thumb marks or wrinkles along base of com Shape and general character of comb of female should be the same that of the male, except that it is lopped. Particular attention shou be given to the fact that the front of the comb and its first point shou stand erect. The remainder lops to one side.

Fig. 57.—Drawing of a Single Comb White Leghorn Male

Fig. 58.—Drawing of a Single Comb Whi Leghorn Female

Ear lobes should be medium in size and oral in shape, not pendulo or large and round. They should be smooth and free from wrinkles possible and white in color. Face of both sexes should be red. One the most serious defects is white in face. Color of eyes a reddish ba beak, shanks and toes, yellow.

The most common defects are too many points to the comb; thun marks on comb; double points on comb; beefy combs; too heavy blad white in face; lack of breast; tails carried too high; pinched tail, th is, tail not well spread, especially in females; pearl or light eye; notch blade to comb; back showing too great a slant downward from t shoulders to the tail; wings carried too low.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

(Male and Female)

e is is quite distinct, approaching most nearly that of the Java. ›uld be carried perfectly level or horizontal and should be long, ıing in shape as seen from the side as nearly as possible to an r rectangle. Lines of back and keel should both be level and to one another. Base line of wings should be parallel to lines of l keel and show no tendency to drop down, as this is a serious Back should not only be flat from front to rear, but should also flat from side to side, showing no tendency to slope from the e to the side. Breast must be prominent in order to fill out the lar shape. A point passing through the base of the beak should r the front of the breast bone. Body and back should be broad, breadth carried throughout to tail. Tail should be well spread carried in both sexes, but not drooping.

59.—Drawing of a Single Comb Rhode Island Red Male

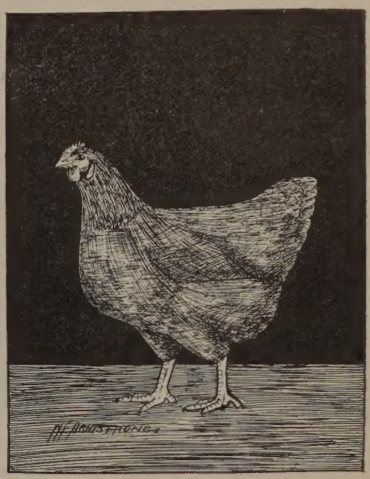


FIG. 60.—Drawing of a Single Comb Rhode Island Red Female

well balanced on legs under body of same. Shanks stout and ium length, but not stilty. Neck medium in length. Shanks or reddish brown color, red extending to end of toes, free from down.

› clean cut, evenly-serrated five points of fine texture, medium in void side sprigs on combs, as they have a tendency to have same. s are very desirable in both sexes. Beak reddish horn color. Ear

lobes red in color. Plumage a rich even shade of red throughout, exc tails, which should be greenish black. Slight ticking of black at bas lower hackle feathers of females.

Wings: Wing-bows red; primaries, upper web red, lower web bla with narrow edging of red, only enough to prevent black from show on surface when wing is closed; primary coverts, black; secondar lower web red, the red extending around the ends of the feathers, remainder of the feather black; five feathers next to body red on surf so that wing when folded shall show one uniform red color; wing cov red. Under color red in all sections.

Avoid the following defects: Black in beak; too large or too sm birds; males with too long and too thin shanks; white in ear lobes; large and irregular combs; uneven serrations and points of irregu lengths in combs; side sprigs; too light eyes; too much ticking in hac of females; narrow backs and pinched tails in both sexes; stubs i down; legs too yellow and lacking in horn color; deficient breasts, e cially in males; smut in under color; white in under color, especially hackle, back and saddle of males; black in surface, especially on should of both sexes and in hackles of males; uneven shade of color in both sex slipped or split wings.

CLASS No. I—AMERICAN BREEDS

	Perfection	
	Shape	*Color*
Symmetry	....	....
Weight or Size	....	....
Condition	....	....
Head { Beak / Eyes	6	6
Comb	....	....
Wattles and Ear-lobes	2	2
Neck	4	6
Wings	4	6
Back	5	5
Tail	5	5
Breast	5	5
Body and Fluff	5	3
Legs and Toes	3	3
Total, 100.		

CLASS No. II—MEDITERRANEAN BREEDS

	Perfection	
	Shape	*Color*
Symmetry	....	....
Weight	....	....
Condition	....	....
Comb	....	....
Head	2	4
Eyes	2	2
Beak	2	2
Wattles and Ear-lobes	4	6
Neck	3	5
Wings	4	6
Back	5	5
Tail	5	4
Breast	4	4
Body and Fluff	3	2
Legs and Toes	2	2
Total, 100.		